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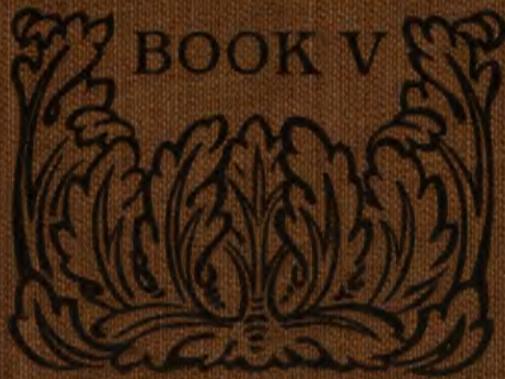
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# GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER



BOOK V

SPAUULDING  
AND MILLER

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THE  
GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER  
BOOK V

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## P R E F A C E

The most important features which characterize the books of this series are the following: words are presented at the same time in columns and in use; they are used not in dry, isolated sentences, but in sentences naturally connected in describing the manifold interests, occupations, and experiences of childhood, in telling children's classic stories, in biographies of great men, in describing historical events, in explaining the chief features of the government of city, state, and nation. All this matter is carefully graded both in respect to the words and the thought, and is presented in a way to interest and instruct. The pupil is conscious of the meaning and the use of the word as he learns to spell it. If the context does not make the meaning of a word clear to a pupil, it does enable him to use his dictionary intelligently in getting the meaning of the word.

By means of this method of presentation words are reviewed, many of the more difficult ones repeatedly. This review is not a mere mechanical repetition of the isolated word; each time the word recurs it is in use. This is the most effective kind of review. At the same time the meaning of the word is becoming, for the child, broader, fuller, and more clearly defined.

Throughout the series words in columns are separated into syllables and the primary accent marked. All words in use appear in their usual form. Webster has been followed in spelling, pronunciation, syllabication, marking (which appears only in the list of foreign words in Book VII), and accent.

## NOTE TO TEACHERS

The use of each word in the columns is illustrated by a sentence containing the word.

Every other word in the sentence, with the exception of a few very easy words, has been used in the same or in a preceding book as a column word.

Therefore every sentence is a review of words already taught.

The more difficult words are reviewed many times.

## SUGGESTION

When the books are used for the first time many of the review words of which the sentences are composed may not be familiar to the pupils; on this account the lessons may seem somewhat difficult.

Hence it is suggested that for the first year the books be placed as follows:

## IN SYSTEMS OF EIGHT GRADES

Book I in Grade 2  
Book II in Grade 3  
Book II in Grade 4  
Book III in Grade 5  
Book IV in Grade 6  
Book V in Grade 7  
Book VI in Grade 8

## IN SYSTEMS OF NINE GRADES

Book I in Grade 3  
Book II in Grade 4  
Book II in Grade 5  
Book III in Grade 6  
Book IV in Grade 7  
Book V in Grade 8  
Book VI in Grade 9

After the books have been used for a year the grading may be arranged as desired, concluding with Book VII in grade 8 or grade 9.

# GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

## BOOK V

### I

ward	A city is divided into wards.
bound'a ry	The wards have fixed boundaries.
lim'it	The boundaries, or limits, are well known.
en roll'	Citizens are enrolled in their wards.
pre'cinct	Each ward has one or more voting precincts.

### II

ex ec'u tive	A city has several executive officers.
may'or	The chief executive officer is the mayor.
mag'is trate	The mayor is called the chief magistrate.
in trust'	Many duties are intrusted to him.
re spon'si ble	He is responsible for many things.

### III

al'der man	Most cities have aldermen and councilmen.
ap pro'pri ate	These bodies appropriate money.
wel'fare	They make rules for the city's welfare.
or'di nance	City rules are called ordinances.
en force'	The mayor enforces the ordinances.

## I

ac cord'ing	The mayor is elected according to law.
no'ti fy	Voters are notified of the election.
in for ma'tion	A printed notice gives this information.
par'ty	The parties hold separate meetings.
cau'cus	These meetings are called caucuses.

## II

po lit'i cal	There are two great political parties.
Dem o crat'ic	One is the Democratic party.
Re pub'lic an	The other is the Republican party.
Pro hi bi'tion	There is also a Prohibition party.
So'cial ist	Another is called the Socialist party.

## III

can'di date	Each party chooses a candidate.
nom'i nate	The candidate is nominated at the caucus.
nom i nee'	The person nominated is the nominee.
pre side'	A man presides at the caucus.
mod'er a tor	He is often called the moderator.

## IV

des'ig nate	A day is designated for the election.
qual'i fy	Only those qualified may vote.
reg'is trar	The registrars decide who are qualified.
req'ui site	Each state decides what is requisite.
com ply'	A voter must comply with the laws.

## I

poll	A polling place is in each precinct.
bal'lot	The voters cast their ballots here.
charge	Officers have charge of the voting.
in spect'or	There are two or more inspectors.
com pen sa'tion	These officers receive compensation.

## II

Aus tra'lia	Some states use the "Australian" method.
fraud	The object is to prevent fraud.
in tend'	It is intended to diminish bribery.
cor rupt'	It offers fewer chances for corruption.
screen	The voters are screened from observation.

## III

as cer tain'	The number of votes is ascertained.
pre cau'tion	Every precaution is taken in counting.
de fect'	Defective ballots are not counted.
re count'	Sometimes a recount is demanded.
spec'i fy	The reasons must be clearly specified.

## IV

en'vel ope	Counted ballots are kept in envelopes.
seal	The envelopes are officially sealed.
cus'to dy	An official keeps them in custody.
re tain'	He retains them for a certain time.
ex pire'	When that time expires he destroys them.

## I

sub or'di nate	A city has many subordinate officers.
treas'ur er	The treasurer has charge of the funds.
loan	He arranges for making loans.
tem'po ra ry	A city often makes temporary loans.
is'sue	Cities sometimes issue bonds.

## II

per form'	The city clerk performs important duties.
mar'riage	He records marriages, births, and deaths.
in'dex	He keeps an index of the names.
au'di tor	The auditor examines all bills.
comp trol'ler	He is often called the comptroller.

## III

as sess'or	The assessors annually assess taxes.
li'a ble	Most property is liable to be taxed.
exempt'	But some kinds are exempt.
male	Most male citizens pay a poll tax.
a bate'	Taxes are sometimes abated.

## IV

coun'sel	The city counsel gives legal advice.
at tor'ney	He is often called the city attorney.
re sign'	Any city official may resign.
in com'pe tent	Incompetent officials may be forced out.
un faith'ful	Unfaithful officials are often punished.

## I

com mis'sion	A street commissioner cares for streets.
ex ist'	He keeps existing roads in repair.
av'e nue	He inspects streets and avenues.
al'ley	The alleys are kept clean.
sub'urb	The suburban roads are kept smooth.

## II

pe ti'tion	Citizens petition for new roads.
mac ad'am	New roads are often macadamized.
crush	Hard rocks are crushed for this.
sub stan'tial	A macadam road is substantial.
du'r'a ble	Stone paving also makes a durable road.

## III

al'ter	The grade of roads is often altered.
dis con tin'ue	Sometimes old roads are discontinued.
cul'vert	Culverts are built when necessary.
ra vine'	Bridges are built over ravines.
ob struct'	Roads and streets must not be obstructed.

## IV

con'crete	Sidewalks are often made of concrete.
a but'	Abutters pay part of the cost.
curb'stone	Curbstones are laid beside the walk.
gut'ter	Gutters are made outside the curbstones.
cob'ble stone	These are paved with cobblestones.

## I

san'i ta ry	Each city has a sanitary department.
phy si'cian	A city physician is often appointed.
sur'geon	The physician may be a surgeon, too.
ten'e ment	The sanitary department inspects tenements.
pol lute'	It prevents pollution of the water supply.

## II

ep i dem'ic	The officers try to prevent epidemics.
sus pi'cious	Suspicious cases of illness are reported.
in ves'ti gate	Such cases are quickly investigated.
con ta'gious	Sometimes a contagious disease is found.
quar an tine'	The officers then quarantine the house.

## III

in fec'tious	There are many infectious diseases.
fe'ver	Some fevers are infectious.
ty'phoid	Typhoid fever is a serious disease.
mi'crobe	The disease germ is a microbe.
dis in fect'	Houses are disinfected to kill microbes.

## IV

con sump'tion	Consumption is an infectious disease.
diph the'ri a	Diphtheria is greatly dreaded.
mea'sles	School children often have measles.
whoop'ing	Whooping cough is another child's disease.
vac'ci nate	Children are vaccinated against smallpox.

## I

po lice'	Every city supports a police department.
crime	Policemen try to prevent crime.
dis or'der	They do not allow disorder.
val'iant	They are brave and valiant men.
guard'i an	They are guardians of the city.

## II

badge	Policemen wear badges.
re volv'er	They carry revolvers and small clubs.
pa trol'	They patrol the city at night.
vi o la'tion	They prevent the violation of laws.
res'cue	They rescue lost children.

## III

wick'ed	Wicked men sometimes rob houses.
vi'cious	Vicious men try to injure people.
a buse'	Sometimes bad men abuse horses.
re strain'	Such men need to be restrained.
ras'cal	All rascals fear the police.

## IV

ex tin'guish	One department has to extinguish fires.
ap pa ra'tus	It has apparatus for fighting fires.
chem'ic al	It has steam and chemical engines.
ex ten'sion	There are long extension ladders.
hy'drant	Water is obtained from the hydrants.

## I

pop u la'tion	In many cities the population is dense.
of fen'sive	The waste matter is very offensive.
nui'sance.	It becomes a great nuisance.
dis pos'al	Its disposal is a serious problem.
sew'er	Hence the sewer department is important.

## II

ben e fi'cial	Good sewers are beneficial.
out'let	Their outlets must be distant.
sew'age	The sewage flows through the sewers.
pas'sage	Its passage must not be interrupted.
clog	The pipes must not become clogged.

## III

fil'ter	Sometimes sewage is filtered on gravel.
per'co late	The liquid percolates through the gravel.
sed'i ment	The sediment remains on the surface.
sludge	These filters are called sludge beds.
o'dor	There is little unpleasant odor from them.

## IV

o ver see'	One officer oversees the poor.
alms'house	He has charge of the city almshouse.
pau'per	People sent there are called paupers.
char'i ty	Private citizens support many charities.
do'nate	They donate money and food.

## I

ed u ca'tion	Every city has a board of education.
chair'man	A chairman presides at the meetings.
sec're ta ry	The members choose a secretary.
su per in tend'ent	The board elects a superintendent.
tru'ant	It appoints truant officers.

## II

sen'ti ment	Public sentiment demands good schools.
grad'u ate	Many teachers are graduates of colleges.
nor'mal	Others are graduates of normal schools.
sci en tif'ic	Some come from scientific schools.
ap'pli cant	There are many applicants for positions.

## III

pre scribe'	The board prescribes courses of study.
kin'der gar ten	A kindergarten is for young children.
clas'sic al	A classical course prepares for college.
com mer'cial	Many schools have commercial courses.
di pl'o'ma	High-school graduates receive diplomas.

## IV

ref'er ence	The board provides books of reference.
dic'tion a ry	Each room has a good dictionary.
rec re a'tion	There are grounds for recreation.
foun'tain	Modern buildings have drinking fountains.
tu i'tion	Nonresident pupils pay tuition.

## RULES FOR SPELLING

**RULE I.** Silent *e* at the end of a word is dropped when *ing* is added.

*Illustrations*

love + ing = loving  
like + ing = liking

hate + ing = hating  
change + ing = changing

## I

in vade'	The enemy was invading the country.
re pulse'	The army was repulsing the enemy.
ded'i cate	They were dedicating the church.
con fuse'	The noise was very confusing.
ir'ri gate	The farmers were irrigating the land.

## II

ra/di ate	The sun was radiating heat.
surge	The waves were surging over the sands.
twin'kle	The stars were twinkling in the sky.
bris'tle	The bush was bristling with thorns.
vac'il late	The man was vacillating in purpose.

## III

in ter cede'	He was interceding for his brother.
mit'i gate	There were many mitigating circumstances.
ren'o vate	The workmen were renovating the house.
vi'brate	The strings of the piano were vibrating.
war'ble	The bird was warbling in the tree.

*Exceptions:* shoeing, singeing, tingeing, hoeing, dyeing.

## I

sys'tem	We have a national banking system.
cor po ra'tion	A bank is a business corporation.
cash ier'	There is a president, cashier, and teller.
ac cu'mu late	Large sums of money are accumulated.
vault	The money is kept in strong vaults.

## II

de pos'it	The bank receives many deposits.
coun'ter feit	It watches for counterfeit money.
de tect'	This is nearly always detected.
dis'count	A bank discounts notes.
in dorse'	The notes must be indorsed.

## III

se cu'ri ty	A bank requires good security.
mort'gage	Savings banks lend money on mortgages.
col lat'er al	Stocks are received as collateral.
fluc'tu ate	The value of stocks often fluctuates.
de pre'ci ate	They often depreciate in value.

## IV

ledg'er	The bank's accounts are kept in a ledger.
ver'i fy	These accounts are frequently verified.
bal'ance	The balances must be correct.
sum'ma ry	A summary is published at certain times.
stock'hold er	Dividends are paid to stockholders.

## I

men su ra'tion	Mensuration is studied in all schools.
il lus'trate	The rectangle is easily illustrated.
cal'cu late	Pupils learn to calculate the area.
di men'sion	The dimensions must be given.
al'ti tude	These are the base and the altitude.

## II

par'al lel	Opposite sides of rectangles are parallel.
di ag'o nal	A diagonal joins opposite corners.
tri'an gle	A diagonal forms two right triangles.
mag'ni tude	The triangles have equal magnitudes.
per im'e ter	Pupils find the perimeter of a rectangle.

## III

cir cum'fer ence	A circle's perimeter is the circumference.
bi sect'	A diameter bisects the circle.
ra'di us	Half a diameter is a radius.
cyl'in der	A pencil, not sharpened, is a cylinder.
hem'i sphere	Half a sphere is a hemisphere.

## IV

breadth	A solid has length, breadth, and thickness.
cube	Solids are measured by cubic measure.
prism	A box is a rectangular prism.
pyr'a mid	Arithmetics have pictures of pyramids.
cone	Cones, cylinders, and prisms are solids.

## I

noun	Names of persons or things are nouns.
sin'gu lar	<i>Horse</i> is a noun in the singular number.
plu'ral	What is the plural of <i>horse</i> ?
pro'noun	A pronoun stands for a noun.
in'di cate	This is what its name indicates.

## II

de note'	The possessive case denotes possession.
a pos'tro phe	An apostrophe signifies the possessive.
per plex'	The use of the apostrophe is perplexing.
ad'jec tive	Adjectives are joined to nouns and pronouns.
de scrip'tive	Adjectives are limiting or descriptive.

## III

verb	A verb makes an assertion.
ad'verb	Adverbs are joined to verbs or other words.
def'i nite	They make the meaning more definite.
con jun'ction	A conjunction is a connecting word.
prep o si'tion	A preposition also connects.

## IV

pred'i cate	Every sentence has a subject and a predicate.
ba'sis	The sentence is the basis of language.
lit'er a ture	Literature is written language.
chap'ter	Books are divided into chapters.
par'a graph	Chapters are divided into paragraphs.

## RULES FOR SPELLING

**RULE II.** A final consonant following a single vowel is doubled before an ending beginning with a vowel:

1. In words of one syllable.
2. In words of more than one syllable when the accent is on the last syllable.

*Illustrations*

drop + ing = dropping	omit + ed = omitted
fit + ed = fitted	swim + ing = swimming
rob + ed = robbed	begin + ing = beginning
plot + ing = plotting	equip + ed = equipped
nip + ed = nipped	control + ing = controlling
blot + ed = blotted	bestir + ed = bestirred
run + ing = running	forget + ing = forgetting

## I

re fer'	The case was referred to the judge.
trans fer'	Baggage was transferred across the city.
e mit'	The wire emitted a musical sound.
con fer'	The lawyers conferred about the matter.
con cur'	They all concurred in the report.

## II

al lot'	The seats were allotted to the pupils.
in ter mit'	The flow of water was intermittent.
de mur'	The customer demurred at the charge.
re pel'	The army repelled the enemy.
cram	His pockets were crammed with papers.

## I

min'er al	Coal is a mineral substance.
or'i gin	It is of vegetable origin, however.
an'cient	It originated in very ancient times.
veg e ta'tion	It came from trees and other vegetation.
de cay'	Instead of decaying the trees were mineralized.

## II

ex'ca vate	Coal is excavated from the ground.
depth	Mines are dug to a great depth.
an'thra cite	Anthracite coal is very hard.
ig nite'	It does not ignite easily.
bi tu'mi nous	Bituminous coal is softer.

## III

tun'nel	Tunnels are run in the mines.
tem'per a ture	The temperature is high at great depths.
ther mom'e ter	A thermometer indicates the temperature.
ex plode'	The gas in mines often explodes.
ca lam'i ty	An explosion is a serious calamity.

## IV

ore	Coal is used in melting ores.
smelt	This is called smelting ores.
con sume'	Great quantities are consumed in furnaces.
il lu'mi nate	Illuminating gas is made from coal.
re tort'	Gas is made in huge retorts.

## I

de rive'  
am mo'ni a  
an'i line  
par'af fin  
coke

Many products are derived from coal.  
Ammonia is one of these products.  
Aniline dyes also come from coal.  
Black coal makes pure white paraffin.  
Coke is made from bituminous coal.

## II

pe tro'le um  
pu'ri fy  
re fine'  
naph'tha  
ben'zine

Petroleum comes from the ground.  
It has to be purified for use.  
Kerosene is made by refining petroleum.  
Naphtha is also derived from petroleum.  
Benzine is another product of petroleum.

## III

var'nish  
lu'bri cate  
fric'tion  
vas'e line  
oint'ment

Petroleum products are used in varnish.  
We derive lubricating oils from petroleum.  
Oil lessens the friction in machines.  
Common vaseline comes from petroleum.  
This is often used in ointments.

## IV

mar'ble  
quar'ry  
wedge  
mon'u ment  
gran'ite

Marble occurs in certain places.  
It is taken from quarries.  
It is split off with iron wedges.  
Marble is used for monuments.  
Granite is used for the same purpose.

## I

a chieve'	Many men achieve success in business.
fin an cier'	Some become able financiers.
mer'can tile	Others engage in mercantile affairs.
con cen'trate	Success requires concentration of energy.
com pe ti'tion	Constant competition must be met.

## II

ad ver tise'	Merchants advertise in the papers.
cal'en dar	Sometimes they advertise on calendars.
whole'sale	They buy goods at wholesale.
par'cel	They retail them out in small parcels.
per cent'age	The percentage of profit varies.

## III

sir/loin	The markets sell tender sirloin steak.
pi'geon	At some places pigeons are sold.
squab	Young pigeons are called squabs.
hal'i but	People buy halibut at the fish market.
scallop	Scallops are sold in their season.

## IV

res'tau rant	Let us enter that restaurant.
chow'der	Will you have clam chowder?
scram'ble	No, I prefer scrambled eggs.
ome'let	Would n't you like an omelet?
dough'nut	Yes, an omelet, doughnuts, and coffee.

## RULES FOR SPELLING

RULE III. Final *y* following a consonant is changed to *i* before an ending that does not begin with *i*.

*Illustrations*

fly + es = flies  
study + ed = studied  
fancy + ful = fanciful

happy + est = happiest  
steady + ness = steadiness  
busy + ly = busily

## I

de fy'  
wor'ry  
nine'ty  
dig'ni fy  
sun'dry

He defied the officer.  
They worried about the accident.  
The man was in his ninetieth year.  
He was a dignified old man.  
There were many sundries in the bill.

## II

mod'i fy  
di'a ry  
rec'ti fy  
trag'e dy  
lot'ter y

The rules were modified.  
All the girls kept diaries.  
The error was rectified.  
There were many tragedies in the war.  
Lotteries were once authorized by law.

## III

eas'y  
speed'y  
the'o ry  
cav'i ty  
clas'si fy

The boy easily completed his task.  
The king speedily approved the treaty.  
There are many theories about earthquakes.  
There were large cavities in the wall.  
The pupils in the school were classified.

*Exceptions*: Adjectives of one syllable usually retain the *y*; also, *babyhood* is an exception.

## I

sta'tion er y      Let us visit a stationery store.  
 com po si'tion      I want to get a composition book.  
 mem o ran'dum      A memorandum book would be convenient.  
 au'to graph      Do see those beautiful autograph albums !  
 mag a zine'      And there are the latest magazines.

## II

di'a logue      Do you keep books of dialogues ?  
 ex hi bi'tion      I need one for the school exhibition.  
 ju've nile      I want some juvenile books, too.  
 es'say      Would n't you like a book of essays ?  
 ex'qui site      Here are some with exquisite bindings.

## III

choir      Church choirs get music here.  
 sa'cred      They always buy sacred music.  
 an'them      Sometimes they buy books of anthems.  
 bar'y tone      Here are solos for barytone voices.  
 waltz      And there are the most popular waltzes.

## IV

type'writ er      The stationer keeps typewriters' supplies.  
 e ras'er      He has pencil and ink erasers.  
 pho'no graph      He deals in phonograph records, too.  
 val'en tine      He has valentines for St. Valentine's day.  
 Eas'ter      He sells many handsome Easter cards.

## I

cro quet'	Croquet is a popular summer game.
wick'et	Nine wire wickets are used.
arch	The wickets are called arches.
mal'let	The balls are driven with a mallet.
cir'cuit	The player first making the circuit wins.

## II

ta bleau'	In winter young people have tableaux.
cha rade'	Charades are always interesting.
puz'zle	But perhaps you prefer puzzles.
rid'dle	Some delight in riddles.
e nig'ma	Juvenile papers contain enigmas.

## III

op'er a	Older people attend the opera.
mat i néé'	Girls go to matinee in the afternoon.
chap'er on	A chaperon often goes with them.
com'ic al	Some plays are very comical.
e lab'o rate	The stage often has elaborate scenery.

## IV

mu si'cian	Concerts are given by musicians.
au'di ence	The audience listens to the music.
ap pre'ci ate	Most people appreciate good singing.
rep e ti'tion	A repetition of songs is often demanded.
lec'ture	Many prefer concerts to lectures.

## I

med'ic al	Druggists sell medical supplies.
pre scrip'tion	They fill physicians' prescriptions.
ex'tract	Extracts of many kinds are sold.
es'sence	Some extracts are called essences.
co logne'	Cologne is made of fragrant essences.

## II

chem'is try	A druggist understands chemistry.
poi'son	He knows all about poisons.
cau'tion	Poisons must be used with caution.
ar'se nic	Arsenic is a deadly poison.
an'ti dote	An antidote is a remedy for a poison.

## III

lin'i ment	A liniment is used for sprains.
ar'ni ca	Arnica is used in many liniments.
al'co hol	Alcohol is used for various purposes.
dis solve'	It will dissolve many things.
cam'phor	Camphor gum is dissolved in alcohol.

## IV

ac'id	There are many acids.
car bol'ic	Carbolic acid is a disinfectant.
sul'phur	Sulphur, when burned, also disinfects.
chlo'ro form	Chloroform puts people to sleep.
sur'gi cal	It is used in surgical operations.

## I

glyc'er in	Glycerin is much used in medicine.
flu'id	It is a sweet, sirupy fluid.
lic'o rice	Licorice is likewise a 'common remedy.
bron chi'tis	Doctors prescribe licorice for bronchitis.
in flam ma'tion	It relieves the inflammation.

## II

tinc'ture	Prescriptions often call for tinctures.
ca thar'tic	Various cathartics are prescribed.
purge	A cathartic purges or purifies.
mag ne'si a	Magnesia is a mild cathartic.
cal'o mel	Calomel is more powerful.

## III

o'pi um	Opium is an exceedingly dangerous drug.
mor'phine	Morphine is a form of opium.
par e gor'ic	Paregoric is a tincture of opium.
scourge	The morphine habit is an awful scourge.
be ware'	People should beware of using these drugs.

## IV

a poth'e ca ry	What a lot of things the apothecary has !
band'age	There are bandages for wounds.
crutch	There are crutches for the lame.
cos met'ic	And here are cosmetics.
com plex'ion	Cosmetics are used for the complexion.

## I

struc'ture	Carpenters build many fine structures.
ex te'ri or	They finish the exterior first.
scaf'fold	A scaffold is always necessary.
scant'ling	This is made of heavy scantling.
cor'nice	A cornice completes the roof.

## II

bal'co ny	Many houses have balconies.
awn'ing	These are often covered with awnings.
set tee'	They are provided with chairs or settees.
por'ti co	Public buildings often have porticoes.
lounge	People sometimes lounge in the portico.

## III

in te'ri or	After the exterior the interior is finished.
par ti'tion	Partitions are erected.
bal'u s ter	Balusters are set at the stairways.
thresh'old	Thresholds are placed in doorways.
el'e va tor	Many high buildings have elevators.

## IV

cup'board	Kitchens must have cupboards.
at'tic	Attics are used for storage.
suite	Some rooms have furniture in suites.
ma hog'a ny	Expensive furniture is made of mahogany.
man'sion	A large house is called a mansion.

## I

Whit'ti er	Whittier was an American poet.
Hav'er hill	He was born at Haverhill in 1807.
Mas sa chu'setts	Haverhill is in Massachusetts.
an'ces tor	Whittier's ancestors came from England.
im'mi grant	They were immigrants to this country.

## II

boy'hood	Whittier's boyhood was spent on a farm.
phys'i c al	He was not physically strong.
em bar'rass	He was easily embarrassed.
lei'sure	His leisure was spent in the fields.
loi'ter	He liked to loiter along the streams.

## III

re source'	The father's resources were limited.
shoe'mak er	The boy worked at a shoemaker's bench.
a cad'e my	He earned money to attend an academy.
rhyme	In his boyhood he made rhymes.
im ag'ine	He liked to imagine stories.

## IV

ac quaint'ance	He made the acquaintance of an editor.
sub'se quent	This affected his subsequent life.
ca reer'	It was the beginning of his career.
con firm'	It confirmed his desire to write.
e di'tion	Many editions of his poems have been made.

## I

ad'vo cate	Whittier was an advocate of freedom.
vi'o lence	But he was opposed to violence.
a bound'	His poems abound in noble thoughts.
in spire'	Nature inspired many of his poems.
co lo'ni al	He often wrote of colonial life.

## II

Snow-Bound	<i>Snow-Bound</i> describes his own home.
gen er a'tion	It was the family home for generations.
lux'u ry	It was not a home of luxury.
sim plic'i ty	It was characterized by quiet simplicity.
re fine'ment	It was a home of refinement.

## III

spa'cious	Whittier pictures the spacious fireplace.
crac'kle	They heard the crackling of the fire.
ra'di ant	The room was radiant with rosy bloom.
and'i ron	The heads on the andirons glowed.
baf'fle	The wind roared in baffled rage.

## IV

per'se cute	He never forgot the persecuted Quakers.
theme	Their life was often his theme.
sin cer'i ty	One of his charms is sincerity.
hu'mor	He had a quiet sense of humor.
gen'ial	Personally he was genial and pleasant.

## I

com mu'ni ty	Physicians live in all large communities.
re lief'	The physician brings relief to the sick.
dis'lo cate	He sets dislocated or broken bones.
am'pu tate	He even amputates limbs when necessary.
am'bu lance	An ambulance carries injured people.

## II

poul'tice	A doctor knows how to make poultices.
blis'ter	Sometimes he applies a blister.
e met'ic	He often gives an emetic.
nau'se a	An emetic produces nausea.
phys'ic	A dose of physic is often prescribed.

## III

symp'tom	A physician recognizes symptoms of disease.
ca tarrh'	He encounters many cases of catarrh.
chron'ic	This disease frequently becomes chronic.
asth'ma	Some people have asthma badly.
res pi ra'tion	Asthma interferes with respiration.

## IV

sneeze	Sneezing indicates the taking of cold.
pul'mo na ry	Pulmonary diseases affect the lungs.
at'mos phere	Impure atmosphere favors consumption.
plague	Consumption is called "the white plague."
de crease'	Precaution decreases the number of cases.

## I

ar'ter y  
throb  
ex pand'  
ra pid'i ty  
vein

Arteries carry blood from the heart.  
We feel it throbbing in the pulse.  
The heart expands and contracts.  
It drives the blood with great rapidity.  
The blood returns through the veins.

## II

cig a rette'  
per ni'cious  
ir'ri ta ble  
un stead'y  
con vul'sion

Smoking cigarettes injures boys.  
It is a pernicious practice.  
It often makes boys irritable.  
It makes the muscles unsteady.  
Sometimes it brings on convulsions.

## III

den'tist  
ag'o ny  
for'ceps  
e'ther  
un con'scious

A dentist cares for the teeth.  
An aching tooth causes agony.  
A dentist pulls it with forceps.  
He may give ether to stop the pain.  
The etherized person is unconscious.

## IV

ap'pe tite  
stom'ach  
gru'el  
stim'u late  
con va lesce'

Sickness usually affects the appetite.  
The patient's stomach is not strong.  
Then gruel is often given.  
Medicines are given to stimulate.  
A patient improving is called convalescent.

## I

con'se quence	Geography teaches facts of consequence.
ro'tate	It teaches how the earth rotates.
ax'is	It explains the earth's axis.
twi'light	It shows what causes twilight.
e cli'se'	Eclipses are carefully explained.

## II

e qua'tor	The equator is a great circle.
lat'i tude	Parallels of latitude are smaller circles.
lon'gi tude	Lines of longitude pass through the poles.
me rid'i an	These lines are called meridians.
mar'i ner	Mariners use these imaginary lines daily.

## III

va'por	Rain comes from vapor in the air.
con dense'	The vapor condenses to form rain.
tor'rent	Sometimes it comes down in torrents.
whirl	Raindrops are whirled through the air.
des'ert	Lack of rain makes a desert.

## IV

e vap'o rate	The moisture in the soil evaporates.
drought	If no rain falls, this causes a drought.
crum'ble	Rain and frost make the rocks crumble.
par'ti cle	The fine particles are called sand.
par'tial	Some rocks are partially worn away.

## I

gla'cier	A glacier is a mass of ice.
ice'berg	An iceberg is a floating glacier.
ba'sin	River basins are drained by rivers.
Am'a zon	The Amazon has the largest basin.
nav'i gate	Large ships navigate the river.

## II

e ject'	The earth sometimes ejects melted rock.
la'va	The melted rock is called lava.
e rup'tion	The bursting out is an eruption.
vol ca'no	A cone-shaped volcano is formed.
cra'ter	A volcano's mouth is called the crater.

## III

de scend'	The descending lava is intensely hot.
molt'en	It becomes a river of molten rock.
de struc'tion	It carries destruction to everything.
earth'quake	An earthquake shakes the earth.
fis'sure	It often leaves fissures in the surface.

## IV

pen in'su la	A peninsula is almost an island.
isth'mus	The narrow part is an isthmus.
strait	A strait is a narrow body of water.
ref'uge	A harbor furnishes a refuge for ships.
tem'pest	It gives protection from the tempests.

## I

Long'fel low  
af fec'tion  
en'vi a ble  
or'di na ry  
at tain'

Longfellow was an American poet.  
He gained the affection of the people.  
His position is an enviable one.  
He wrote about ordinary subjects.  
This is why he attained his position.

## II

Port'land  
es'ti ma ble  
in her'it  
de port'ment  
stu'di ous

Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine.  
He belonged to an estimable family.  
The boy inherited many good qualities.  
In school his deportment was good.  
He was attentive and studious.

## III

sen'si tive  
im pet'u ous  
lit'er a ry  
man'i fest  
em'i nence

As a youth Longfellow was sensitive.  
But he was active and impetuous.  
Literary studies were his favorites.  
He manifested a genius for poetry.  
He hoped to attain eminence.

## IV

as so'ci ate  
a grée'a ble  
dis po si'tion  
ster'ling  
in teg'ri ty

Longfellow was popular with his associates.  
He was pleasant and agreeable.  
His disposition was full of gentleness.  
He was a boy of sterling character.  
His integrity was never doubted.

## I

E van'ge line	Longfellow wrote <i>Evangeline</i> .
nar'ra tive	This is a narrative poem.
friend'ship	It is a story of true friendship.
leg'end	The story is founded on a legend.
pa thet'ic	It is a mournful and pathetic tale.

## II

court'ship	<i>The Courtship of Miles Standish</i> .
Pu'ri tan	This is a story of Puritan life.
tra di'tion	It is founded on tradition.
ro man'tic	The story has many romantic features.
dra mat'ic	Parts of it are quite dramatic.

## III

Hi a wa'tha	Every child knows <i>Hiawatha</i> .
prim'i tive	It tells of the primitive Indians.
fas ci na'tion	It has a wonderful fascination.
in'ci dent	The incidents are always interesting.
fan'ci ful	The poem is bright and fanciful.

## IV

psalm	Another poem is <i>The Psalm of Life</i> .
res ig na'tion	<i>Resignation</i> is beautiful and sad.
bal'lad	Longfellow wrote several ballads.
son'net	His sonnets also are well known.
trans late'	He translated poems from other languages.

## I

for'ti tude	Early settlers possessed great fortitude.
av'er age	The average home was very simple.
pane	Oiled paper served for windowpanes.
pew'ter	Pewter plates were on the tables.
de spise'	All luxuries were despised.

## II

Sab'bath	Long services were held on the Sabbath.
re prove'	People were reproved for not attending.
re proof'	A church reproof was a serious thing.
dis grace'	It was considered a deep disgrace.
med'i tate	People spent much time in meditation.

## III

re un'ion	Thanksgiving Day brought family reunions.
fes tiv'i ty	Then there was great festivity.
mer'ri ment	There was much merriment.
wed'ding	A wedding was an important occasion.
cer'e mo ny	The ceremony was very solemn.

## IV

pi o neer'	There were hardships in pioneer life.
pros per'i ty	But there was general prosperity.
ag'ri cul ture	Most colonists were engaged in agriculture.
oc cu pa'tion	This was their chief occupation.
prof'it a ble	Some found commerce profitable.

## I

Penn syl va'ni a	William Penn founded Pennsylvania.
ad'mi ral	Penn's father was an English admiral.
mon'arch	The English monarch owed the admiral money.
sov'er eign	The sovereign could not pay the debt.
maj'es ty	So His Majesty granted land in the New World.

## II

de volve'	The government devolved upon Penn.
be nev'o lent	He was a benevolent man.
con'science	He granted liberty of conscience.
tol er a'tion	Religious toleration was for all.
hu mane'	Even prisoners were treated humanely.

## III

con'gre gate	The Indians congregated to meet Penn.
mu'tu al	Mutual promises of friendship were made.
chief'tain	The Indian chieftains kept their promises.
ter'ri to ry	Penn's territory was always peaceful.
pre vail'	Prosperity prevailed in the settlement.

## IV

un eas'y	Once some people became uneasy.
ab'sence	This was during Penn's absence.
com mo'tion	Some men stirred up a commotion.
tur'bu lence	There was some turbulence.
pri va'tion	But the people never suffered privation.

## I

mo men'tous	The Stamp Act had momentous results.
tu'mult	It stirred up a great tumult.
mas'sa cre	It helped provoke the Boston Massacre.
con ten'tion	It started a long and bitter contention.
ul'ti mate	The ultimate freedom of America resulted.

## II

par'lia ment	Parliament passed the Stamp Act.
lev'y	It was really a tax levy.
rev'e nue	This tax was levied for revenue.
li'cense	Licenses and legal papers had to be stamped.
ar'bi tra ry	It was an arbitrary law.

## III

ob nox'ious	The stamp tax was obnoxious to Americans.
an noy'ance	It caused them much annoyance.
vex a'tion	It was a source of vexation.
op pres'sion	They thought it an act of oppression.
tax a'tion	It was taxation without representation.

## IV

jeal'ous	The colonists were jealous of their rights.
pre'cious	Their rights were precious to them.
vol'un ta ry	They had paid voluntary taxes.
com pul'sion	But they objected to compulsion.
griev'ance	Compulsion was a grievance to them.

## I

bun'dle	Stamps were sent over in bundles.
cli'max	This brought matters to a climax.
de fi'ance	There was defiance from the Americans.
ri'ot	In some places there were riots.
un a'ble	Officers were unable to enforce the law.

## II

re peal'	Then the English repealed the act.
blun'der	They saw it was a blunder.
af'firm'	But they affirmed the right to tax.
pol'i cy	They did not change their policy.
priv'i lege	Nor did they grant more privileges.

## III

pro pose'	England proposed to lay other taxes.
dis please'	This greatly displeased the Americans.
e vade'	They tried to evade paying these taxes.
un fair'	They thought such taxes unfair.
re sist'ance	There was resistance everywhere.

## IV

tre'a'son	Some Americans were charged with treason.
reg'i ment	Two regiments of British troops came.
hos'tile	The people were hostile to them.
ha'tred	Hatred against the British was intense.
col li'sion	The Boston Massacre was the first collision.

## I

Ir'ving	Washington Irving was born in New York.
bless'ing	George Washington gave him his blessing.
bi og'ra phy	Irving wrote Washington's biography.
stern	Irving's father was a stern man.
a'mi a ble	His mother was always amiable.

## II

rogue'ish	Irving was a roguish boy.
mis'chievous	He engaged in many mischievous pranks.
incline'	He was not inclined to study.
du'ti ful	But he was a dutiful son.
deceit'ful	He was never deceitful.

## III

flour'ish	New York was a flourishing city.
profane'	Profane swearing was not allowed.
excess'	But people drank to excess.
business'	Many were engaged in business pursuits.
contrast	There were great contrasts in the houses.

## IV

vi va'cious	Irving was bright and vivacious.
lu'dicrous	He was the author of a ludicrous history.
fiction	He wrote several books of fiction.
pal'ace	He described old palaces in Spain.
grandeur	Their grandeur greatly pleased him.

## I

auc'tion	The property was sold at auction.		
bank'rupt	The owner was bankrupt.		
in'ven to ry	An inventory of the property was taken.		
lu'cra tive	The business had not been lucrative.		
auc tion eer'	bank'rupt cy	in'ven to ries	lu'cre

## II

cor rode'	Copper does not corrode easily.		
al loy'	It is often alloyed with other metals.		
bronze	Tin and copper produce bronze.		
stat'u a ry	Bronze is used for statuary.		
cor ro'sion	cor ro'sive	pro duc'tion	me tallic

## III

con sign'	The goods were consigned to the agent.		
dis patch'	They were dispatched by fast freight.		
trans port'	Then they were transported to the store.		
cor re spond'	The owner corresponded with the agent.		
dis patch'er	cor re spond'ence	trans por ta'tion	con sign'ment

## IV

sus tain'	Oxygen is necessary to sustain life.		
or'gan	Animals have organs for breathing.		
rep'tile	Reptiles take air into their lungs.		
flex'i ble	Insects have flexible tubes for breathing.		
or'gan ism	rep til'i an	flex i bil'i ty	sus'te nance

## I

gon'do la	Have you ever enjoyed a gondola ride?		
Ven'ice	Gondolas are common in Venice.		
in va'ri a ble	We invariably associate them with that city.		
cus'tom a ry	They are the customary means of travel there.		
noise'less	They glide noiselessly over the waters.		
en joy'a ble	gon do lier'	in va'ri a ble ness	trav'el er
en joy'ment	Ve ne'tian	as so ci a'tion	nois'i ly

## II

sym'bol	The oak is the symbol of strength.		
im pres'sion	The tempest makes little impression on it.		
grap'ple	Its roots grapple rocks and earth securely.		
ex alt'	Poets love to exalt the oak's characteristics.		
al lude'	Orators allude to it frequently.		
sym'bol ize	im press'ive	tem pes'tu ous	ex al ta'tion
sym bol'ic	im press'i ble	char'ac ter ize	al lu'sion

## III

as cent'	The ascent of Mt. Washington is not difficult.		
sum'mit	The summit is reached by various routes.		
un speak'a ble	The prospect is unspeakably grand.		
un ut'ter a ble	It stimulates unutterable thoughts.		
de scent'	The descent is begun with regret.		
as cen'sion	pro spec'tus	stim'u lus	dif'fi cult ness
as cend'	pros pect'or	stim'u lant	re gret'ta ble
as cend'en cy	pro spec'tive	stim'u la tive	re gret'ful

## I

gal'lant	This man was a gallant soldier.		
a ver'se'	He was not averse to fighting.		
chas'tise'	He wished to help chastise the enemy.		
glo'ry	Victory would bring glory to him.		
rel'a tive	Many of his relatives were soldiers.		
gal'lant ry	glo'ri ous	chas'tise ment	rel'a tive ly
a ver'sion	glo'ri fy	glo ri fi ca'tion	help'less

## II

mi'ser	This man was called a miser.		
treas'ure	He possessed great treasure.		
se crete'	All his money was secreted.		
in tent'	It was his intent to keep it.		
dis trib'ute	He never distributed his money.		
mi'ser ly	se cre'tion	in ten'tion	dis tri bu'tion
treas'ur y	se cret'ive	in ten'tion al	dis trib'u tive

## III

ac cu'se'	A man was accused of stealing.		
de fense'	He offered no defense in court.		
as sign'	A lawyer was assigned to him.		
con vict'	But the man was convicted.		
con fess'	Then he confessed his guilt.		
ac cu'sing	de fen'si ble	as sign'ment	con fes'sion
ac eu sa'tion	de fen'sive	as sign'er	con fes'sion al
as sign ee'	de fense'less	as sign or'	con vic'tion

## I

mor'al	The boy's moral character was good.		
im'pulse	But he often acted upon impulse.		
im po lite'	He was sometimes impolite.		
sport	He was fond of sports.		
al lure'	These often allured him from work.		
mor'al ist	mor'al ize	sport'ive	al lur'ing
mo ral'i ty	im pul'sive	sports'man	al lure'ment

## II

com prise'	The book comprised four parts.		
in sert'	An index was inserted at the end.		
pro nun ci a'tion	There were rules for pronunciation.		
cou'ple	A couple of pages were missing.		
mu'ti late	The covers had been mutilated, too.		
coup'let	com pris'ing	in ser'tion	mu'ti lat ing
coup'ling	in sert'ing	rul'a ble	mu ti la'tion

## III

ex pose'	A newspaper exposed the corruption.		
mi'nor	But the minor details were concealed.		
mys te'ri ous	It was a very mysterious case.		
trust'ful	People had been too trustful.		
for'feit	Now they paid the forfeit.		
mys'tic	mi nor'i ty	trust'y	trus tee'
mys'tic al	ex po si'tion	mys'ti fy	for'fei ture
mys'ti cism	trust'wor thy	cor rupt'i ble	con seal'ment

maize	Maize is a name for Indian corn.
maze	A network of passages is called a maze.
peak	The mountain peak is a half mile high.
peek	It is impolite to peek at people.
brooch	The queen wore a brooch on her breast.
broach	He was willing to broach the subject.
seer	A seer, or prophet, foretells events.
sear	The autumn leaves are sear.
jam	Are you fond of raspberry jam ?
jamb	The side piece of the door is the jamb.
pier	The bridge is supported by stone piers.
peer	Why do you peer at me so curiously ?
ark	Noah was in the ark during the flood.
arc	Any part of a circle is an arc.
step	Do not step on broken glass.
steppe	A steppe is a vast plain.
bale	How much does a bale of cotton weigh ?
bail	The accused man gave bail.
fil'lip	I gave him a fillip on the cheek.
Phil'ip	King Philip was an Indian chief.

frank	Be frank rather than to deceive.
franc	A franc is a French coin of silver.
fowl	A fowl lays eggs.
foul	Never use foul language.
flow	The tide flows rapidly.
floe	Ice floes make navigation dangerous.
ho'ly	The Bible is holy.
whol'ly	The engineer was wholly to blame.
bite	Barking dogs seldom bite.
bight	A bay is sometimes called a bight.
rays	The sun's rays are warm.
raze	Raze every temple to the ground.
slew	Cain slew Abel.
slue	Sleds slue easily on ice.
dy'ing	The dying warrior sang his national hymn.
dye'ing	Dyeing cloths is an extensive industry.
leach	People leach ashes to obtain lye.
leech	A leech is a blood-sucking worm.
mote	A mote is a small particle.
moat	A moat is a trench around a castle.

1	2	3	4
ab surd'	ven'om	na'sal	a mend'
ab stain'	pil'lar	pac'i fy	mal'a dy
a dop'tion	bal'last	sher'iff	cac'kle
bel'lows	con sole'	an'guish	sol'ace
dam'sel	e la'tion	hus'band	arc

5	6	7	8
be quest'	can'ny	pal'lor	ad'verse
a'pri cot	dis may'	cul'prit	can'vass
ca na'ry	grid'dle	rec'tor	re buff'
eaves	mag'nate	rag'ged	stum'ble
sub lime'	niece	sa loon'	whee'dle

9	10	11	12
ha'zy	re'flex	cher'ish	shal'lop
salve	phan'tom	pla toon'	en tice'
a noint'	cut'let	knuc'kle	realm
car'nage	re pose'	rub'bish	pop'lin
bar'ren	lev'i ty	sham'rock	nec'tar

13	14	15	16
stan'za	a muse'ment	smol'der	win'some
lat'tice	de cep'tion	arch'er	crib'bage
a'gen cy	in cor rect'	tex'tile	ex tort'
be numb'	ap pre hend'	proj'ect	for'tress
stat'ute	ban'is ter	ap pen'dix	an nex'

1	2	3	4
fo'cus	al'um	yearn	raf'fle
blem'ish	ar'bor	con'text	con fute'
wed'lock	numb	con geal'	hav'oc
au'burn	bun'gle	stra'tum	i'ci ness
mis'sive	lynch	nut'meg	mag'net

5	6	7	8
sperm	as say'	cam'bric	whim'per
tac'kle	pre fix'	bev'er age	val'id
loy'al ty	jaun'ty	stran'gle	tax'a ble
pol'i tic	chintz	bun'ting	cen'tral
yes'ter day	ju'bi lee	de cep'tive	cin'der

9	10	11	12
sav'ior	deb'it	boun'ty	a ghast'
crup'per	gib'lets	vol'ley	frou'zy
cel'er y	can'dor	de ni'al	kis'met
Cath'o lic	del'uge	du'el	se clude'
dan'gle	ig no're'	her'ald	ca noe'

13	14	15	16
bux'om	gnash	parse	op press'
host'ess	ooze	dwin'dle	do na'tion
bur'nish	mien	ex ploit'	can'cer
rab'ble	con'vex	pe ruse'	e merge'
bat'ten	mo'hair	muz'zle	en a'ble

## 1

la'zi ness  
mis'er y  
tes'ta ment  
par'a sol  
men'tal ly

## 2

nu'mer ate  
pas'tur age  
mor'ti fy  
in'fa my  
de ni'al

## 3

hur'dle  
hom'i ny  
des'o late  
rec ol lect'  
car'a van

## 4

in hab'it  
ef'fi gy  
hor'ri bly  
grot'to  
sau'ci ly

## 5

can'o py  
de duct'  
ra'di ance  
pan'to mime  
de pend'ent

## 6

tap'es try  
rai'ment  
pul'let  
taw'dry  
dor'mer

## 7

liv'er y  
a cros'tic  
ran'kle  
can'ni bal  
den'tist ry

## 8

ve ran'da  
gob'lin  
a breast'  
ab sorb'ent  
hate'ful ly

## 9

bev'el  
ab do'men  
va ga'ry  
ruf'fian  
cap size'

## 10

as'phalt  
pa ter'nal  
pal'frey  
cap'sule  
lav'en der

## 11

ca boose'  
bur'lap  
gur'gle  
bail'iff  
de lu'sive

## 12

fog'gy  
jif'fy  
de mer'it  
im mune'  
stal'lion

## 13

bane'ful  
san'i ty  
car'pen try  
car toon'  
chuc'kle

## 14

vap'o rize  
rec'i pe  
cer'ti fy  
pend'ant  
o'a sis

## 15

ped'es tal  
op'tion  
beck'on  
tan'gent  
hud'dle

## 16

pli'a ble  
bea'con  
gnu  
que'ry  
squal'id

1  
 tem'po ral  
 nug'get  
 ve'hi cle  
 pas'tor ate  
 de trac'tion

2  
 de sir'ons  
 man'gle  
 leg'is late  
 mol'li fy  
 ab'di cate

3  
 dra'ma  
 par'ley  
 as sess'  
 mag'got  
 oc'ta gon

4  
 af fray'  
 tam'per  
 ap'pe tize  
 fac'tious  
 trea'dle

5  
 nar ra'tion  
 op pres'sive  
 trac'tion  
 dex'ter ous  
 du'pli cate

6  
 rein  
 mo'cha  
 tep'id  
 big'a my  
 man'i fold

7  
 pur loin'  
 non'sense  
 ten'sion  
 di ges'tion  
 teach'a ble

8  
 budg'et  
 tor na'do  
 muf'fin  
 mar'quis  
 or'de al

9  
 pa vil'ion  
 driz'zle  
 ton'nage  
 mus'tang  
 tres'pass

10  
 hec'tic  
 de grade'  
 pal'pi tate  
 mar'vel ous  
 ther'mal

11  
 trough  
 ob'vei ous  
 du'bi ous  
 pen'u ry  
 ma jes'tic

12  
 de throne'  
 mack'er el  
 nau'tic al  
 de ten'tion  
 det'ri ment

13  
 me men'to  
 bob'bin  
 arm'ful  
 top'ple  
 ti rade'

14  
 hu'mid  
 mi rage'  
 pho net'ic  
 dor'mant  
 throf'tle

15  
 ob'li gate  
 or gan'ic  
 o ra'tion  
 mon'o tone  
 pros'trate

16  
 trag'ic  
 mil'dew  
 doub'let  
 men'ial  
 nig'gard

1	2	3	4
ac <sup>c</sup> ost'	knob	an <sup>'</sup> ther	civ <sup>'</sup> ic
fac <sup>'</sup> et	dam <sup>'</sup> ask	com <sup>'</sup> e dy	de face <sup>'</sup>
rus <sup>'</sup> tle	cor <sup>'</sup> net	ex claim <sup>'</sup>	de mure <sup>'</sup>
dic <sup>'</sup> tion	can <sup>'</sup> did	flu <sup>'</sup> ent	rum <sup>'</sup> ple
fe <sup>'</sup> male	pom <sup>'</sup> ace	af front <sup>'</sup>	il le <sup>'</sup> gal

5	6	7	8
con dole <sup>'</sup>	con fide <sup>'</sup>	col <sup>'</sup> o nize	com mune <sup>'</sup>
di <sup>'</sup> a dem	for <sup>'</sup> tune	ex ter <sup>'</sup> nal	for <sup>'</sup> ti eth
fes toon <sup>'</sup>	am bi <sup>'</sup> tion	di lute <sup>'</sup>	af <sup>'</sup> fa ble
ul <sup>'</sup> cer	e ter <sup>'</sup> nal	di <sup>'</sup> a lect	dar <sup>'</sup> ling
squawk	fo <sup>'</sup> rum	ve neer <sup>'</sup>	cu <sup>'</sup> po la

9	10	11	12
ful <sup>'</sup> crum	at test <sup>'</sup>	de sist <sup>'</sup>	all <sup>'</sup> spice
de mol <sup>'</sup> ish	de test <sup>'</sup>	a ware <sup>'</sup>	con found <sup>'</sup>
cler <sup>'</sup> gy	de file <sup>'</sup>	cas cade <sup>'</sup>	baize
der <sup>'</sup> rick	eb <sup>'</sup> o ny	com press <sup>'</sup>	gav <sup>'</sup> el
fi <sup>'</sup> brous	bo <sup>'</sup> rax	in <sup>'</sup> quest	pa <sup>'</sup> thos

13	14	15	16
frec <sup>'</sup> kle	de rail <sup>'</sup>	satch <sup>'</sup> el	ap pall <sup>'</sup>
con gest <sup>'</sup>	as <sup>'</sup> sets	ar range <sup>'</sup>	diz <sup>'</sup> zy
bron <sup>'</sup> cho	clam <sup>'</sup> or	bowl <sup>'</sup> ing	ban <sup>'</sup> dit
con front <sup>'</sup>	cog <sup>'</sup> i tate	buz <sup>'</sup> zard	sti <sup>'</sup> pend
re cede <sup>'</sup>	post <sup>'</sup> script	fu <sup>'</sup> tile	brid <sup>'</sup> al

1  
ac cus'tom  
di vulge'  
de fault'  
lus'ter  
brib'er y

2  
can'ter  
bo'nus  
conch  
se date'  
ur bane'

3  
bar'ter  
con'cave  
log'ic  
scur'ry  
vic'to ry

4  
an'nals  
um'ber  
lev'ee  
in'voice  
he ro'ic

5  
vi'al  
cher'ub  
kin'dred  
ver'i ly  
ter'race

6  
feign  
dep'u ty  
leg'i ble  
el'e vate  
gob'ble

7  
ac crue'  
de tract'  
fal'low  
fil'ial  
scru'ple

8  
ad'age  
ci'der  
e lude'  
ge'nus  
in voke'

9  
niche  
drop'sy  
co coon'  
scan'dal  
i'ron y

10  
al'tar  
fo ment'  
de spond'  
e lapse'  
hub'bub

11  
a'gue  
fren'zy  
bar'on et  
com'ment  
hearse

12  
boy'cott  
ur'chin  
lim'pid  
wiz'ard  
sher'ry

13  
man'or  
con'vent  
sim'mer  
shut'tle  
al might'y

14  
col'o nist  
shil'ling  
a lign'  
ha'zel  
vor'tex

15  
chaise  
vul'ture  
gos'ling  
scrimp  
vouch

16  
a droit'  
a lert'  
bran'dy  
del'ta  
phon'ic

1	2	3	4
ver'min	la pel'	bab oon'	bap'tism
blench	be troth'	de fraud'	basque
bar'on	de camp'	laun'der	wal'low
fuzz'y	bul'lion	di van'	bev'y
ex hale'	gar'land	ex hort'	re tract'

5	6	7	8
wag'gle	se'ri al	vir'gin	ca'pon
ban'gle	brogue	liv'id	las'so
bom'bast	tric'kle	bar'rack	rac coon'
be seech'	cas'tile	al lege'	vix'en
de void'	a dept'	ly ce'um	leg'ging

9	10	11	12
de range'	ze'bra	ban'tam	ar ray'
per spire'	lax'i ty	brig'and	pil'fer
den'si ty	be reave'	wright	lat'er al
ex tor'tion	fer'vor	ex cite'	wan'ton
fi'nite	el'e gance	glim'mer	squeal

13	14	15	16
de tach'	lit'er al	lo'tion	bi'son
wind'row	rup'ture	chaplain	void
dis pel'	di'al	wreathe	weird
gar'bage	saf'fron	chol'er a	de ter'
had'dock	gla'cial	en'vel ope	con'tra ry

1	2	3	4
pre'text	zinc	teth'er	wa'ger
hap'pi ly	ten'don	im pos'tor	has'sock
vo'cal ize	re claim'	ver'tex	re cur'
sat'u rate	quib'ble	tor'pid	be calm'
im pas'sive	prov'ince	re fund'	pas'tor

5	6	7	8
thrill	deft	gam'bol	un couth'
scope	hoax	re flect'	glim'mer
re lax'	re'bus	tin'kle	taw'ny
cruise	oc ta'vo	re frain'	in'let
quiz	nurs'er y	no ta'tion	con spire'

9	10	11	12
lu'rid	shud'der	ham'per	i'dol
re pent'	gulch	shim'mer	wrest
frig'ate	rogue	rel'ish	filch
di vest'	dow'el	vest'ment	pep'per
con'tact	hick'o ry	brim'stone	har poon'

13	14	15	16
car'at	nymph	in di rect'	her'ring
pig'ment	lust'y	pick'er el	fer'ule
mud'dle	big'ot	ma'son ry	in fer'nal
lit'a ny	hos'tage	car'cass	tus'sle
jounce	re li'gion	o'ri ent	met'tle

## ADDITIONAL WORDS

51

1	2	3	4
ju'rōr	parse	vis'or	peal
gal'lop	mete	fod'der	gar'gle
wres'tle	em boss'	di gress'	tri'fle
brin'dle	fil'bert	min'now	mu'cus
con struc'tion	com pute'	brew'er	dis tract'

5	6	7	8
her'o ine	lunge	dross	foul
fer'vid	drag'on	fes'tal	ru'by
pes'ter	con firm'	e lope'	her'on
glut'ton	tran spire'	bap tize'	fath'om
co'balt	sa'vor y	por tray'	em'er y

9	10	11	12
so'lar	o'men	com mute'	girl'ish
bris'ket	hov'el	bru'tish	hop'per
ad dict'	ghost'ly	a byss'	rel'ic
hor'ri fy	mea'ger	em'ber	de'mon
ar tis'tic	can'is ter	wab'ble	suf'fix

13	14	15	16
flim'sy	pig'my	ag'ate	heark'en
waf'fle	lim'ber	wa'ri ly	gal' lows
block ade'	giz'zard	flur'ry	fran'tic
con'sta ble	at tire'	loin	ho'li ness
gour'mand	wrig'gle	ad'a mant	laugh'a ble

1	2	3	4
cyn'ic	da'do	e'dict	do'nor
nov'el	no'ta ry	gin'ger	fes'ter
thwart	don'key	mam'mon	tel'e gram
ma ter'nal	cro chet'	pen'sive	cre'dence
cres'cent	re ten'tion	re cep'tive	il lu'sion

5	6	7	8
re cit'al	mis'sion	ran'som	ac'me
pul'sate	se'quel	me ri'no	re join'
in ject'	re pub'lic	la goon'	con'vert
gran'a ry	in verse'	im pede'	ab'scess
shod'dy	bald'ness	gir'dle	lo ca'tion

9	10	11	12
gouge	ru'mor	in'sight	lithe
in'di go	pi'lot	ghast'ly	flange
rum'ble	ex tol'	snug'gle	par'boil
flick'er	skein	ran'dom	hym'nal
con nive'	cre'mate	char'i ot	mil'let

13	14	15	16
in sip'id	po'tent	calk	re fute'
blub'ber	flash'i ly	mus'ter	ab solve'
al lay'	bro cade'	pro pound'	in'stance
pam'per	con verge'	er rat'ic	shiv'er
sin'is ter	ad mis'sion	prel'ate	chat'tel

1	2	3	4
em'i nent	op'er ate	dis cour'age	ar'gue
cen'tu ry	ac'cu rate	con verse'	ex am'ine
grease	ac cess'	oc ca'sion	punc'tu ate
dis con tent'	wretch	el'o quent	fault
ap pren'tice	in'ti mate	vol'ume	im'i tate

5	6	7	8
o rig'i nal	in fe'ri or	pa'tient	de'tail
ac quire'	suf fi'cient	per se vere'	ven'ture
con sult'	guess	sig'na ture	re veal'
knowl'edge	au thor'i ty	sau'cy	of fend'
crit'i cise	cen'sure	ad mon'ish	ed'i tor

9	10	11	12
scheme	per'ma nent	har'mo ny	pro ceed'
in ter fere'	rec om mend'	sit u a'tion	nec'es sa ry
re li'a ble	va'can cy	es tab'lish	per'il
pro vi'sions	wea'ry	des'ti tute	drow'sy
pre cede'	lodge	rep u ta'tion	cour'te sy

13	14	15	16
pros'pect	nat'u ral	su pe'ri or	in'dus try
e con'o my	thrift	squau'nder	tem'per ate
liq'uor	vict'uals	ca pac'i ty	as'ton'ish
pro fi'cient	per sist'ent	ex pe'ri ence	top'ic
sub scribe'	cu'ri ous	pam'phlet	pre tend'

1	2	3	4
ac count'	pro cure'	quote	dil'i gence
scant'y	in'sti tute	ac tiv'i ty	prac'ti cal
as cribe'	or'gan ize	e lec tric'i ty	ap plaud'
or'a tor	hes'i tate	lan'guage	pre cise'
as sist'ance	fi nan'cial	fu'ner al	muf'fle

5	6	7	8
mem'o ry	sci'ence	de spair'	sac'ri fice
re la'tion	tel'e graph	vi'sion	ed'u cate
lib'er al	me chan'ics	gen'ius	sin cere'
de sign'	op'po site	route	doc'u ment
ex clu'sive	con'tract	re'gion	char'ter

9	10	11	12
ac com'plish	dis as'ter	pla teau'	e nor'mous
as sert'	res'o lute	es'ti mate	so lic'it
com'merce	con vince'	tri'al	ex pe di'tion
a ban'don	slen'der	ju'bi lant	fee'ble
cease	re cord'	con vince'	al to geth'er

13	14	15	16
re bel'liion	dis turb'	con cern'	de fer'
coil	re pair'	per se ver'an'ce	dis tinct'
mag net'ic	prob'lem	dic'tate	ac'cu ra cy
in i'tial	quo ta'tion	in vi ta'tion	syl'la ble
vow'el	con'so nant	re view'	whis'per

1

sub trac'tion  
sub'tra hend  
min'u end  
dif'fer ence  
mul ti pli ca'tion

2

di vi'sor  
quo'tient  
ci'pher  
naught  
re verse'

3

di vi'sion  
div'i dend  
aught  
dig'it  
nu'mer a tor

4

de nom'i na tor  
eighth  
re duc'tion  
mul'ti ple  
can'cel

5

con ven'ient  
prin'ci ple  
pro por'tion  
dough  
sep'a rate

6

rec'tan gle  
nu tri'tious  
el'e ment  
knead  
ma chin'er y

7

a're a  
ex trav'a gant  
yeast  
proc'ess  
cream'er y

8

an'gle  
whole'some  
mix'ture  
so ci'e ty  
de vice'

9

dai'ry  
cho'rus  
ac'cent  
vis'i ble  
gui tar'

10

pre'mi um  
re hearse'  
chord  
fi'ber  
vi o lin'

11

con'cert  
en core'  
tor'rid  
is'land  
oc'tave

12

or'ches tra  
pro nounce'  
di am'e ter  
in sist'  
Wednes'day

13

fur'row  
with'er  
nim'ble  
man u fac'ture  
spin'dle

14

de vel'op  
la'bor er  
te'di ous  
con'sti tute  
reg'u late

15

drouth  
bus'i ly  
ef fec'tu al  
mod'ern  
at tach'

16

es sen'tial  
ef fi'cient  
di min'ish  
mul'ti tude  
tan'gle

1  
 in tel'li gent  
 vi'o lent  
 por'trait  
 mu se'um  
 sal'a ble

2  
 re li'gious  
 priest  
 at'ti tude  
 dis tin'guish  
 dis ap point'

3  
 rev'er ent  
 schol'ar  
 en deav'or  
 trem'ble  
 pov'er ty

4  
 in tense'  
 sketch  
 com'pe tent  
 com pre hend'  
 scene

5  
 cos'tume  
 au'di ble  
 mys'ter y  
 gym nas'tic  
 fa tigue'

6  
 su perb'  
 prayer  
 dif'fi dent  
 bois'ter ous  
 an'ec dote

7  
 ges'ture  
 pi'ous  
 cor'dial  
 punc'tu al  
 cray'on

8  
 sen sa'tion  
 gaunt  
 aisle  
 ache  
 u'ni son

9  
 mer'chan dise  
 sal e ra'tus  
 gel'a tin  
 guar an tee'  
 por'ce lain

10  
 gro'cer y  
 tap i o'ca  
 ce're al  
 u ten'sil  
 cut'ler y

11  
 cin'na mon  
 va nil'la  
 dec'o rate  
 wring'er  
 squeeze

12  
 cay enne'  
 fla'vor  
 de scrip'tion  
 a lu'mi num  
 mouse

13  
 ar'chi tect  
 found'ry  
 sic'kle  
 nick'el  
 um brel'la

14  
 di vid'ers  
 in'cu ba tor  
 scut'tle  
 sol'der  
 bat'ter y

15  
 mu'ci lage  
 lan'tern  
 plumb'er  
 res'er voir  
 tel'e phone

16  
 man'u al  
 scythe  
 fau'cet  
 jew'el er  
 pli'ers

## 1

hand'ker chief  
gen'u ine  
pho'to graph  
phos'phate  
ounce

nov'el ty  
pen'e trate  
fea'ture  
ger'mi nate  
ex plore'

leath'er  
an'nu al  
prep a ra'tion  
pars'ley  
pul'ver ize

ho'sier y  
cat'a logue  
fer'ti lize  
cu'cum ber  
ash'es

## 5

source  
fi'er y  
fuch'si a  
group  
crim'son

li'lac  
dah'lia  
pro fu'sion  
pro lif'ic  
clus'ter

nas tur'tium  
pe'o ny  
cul'ture  
bri'er  
pi az'za

zin'ni a  
phlox  
spe'cies  
scent  
trellis

## 9

boun'ti ful  
tinge  
sprin'kle  
at tend'an ce  
league

hy'brid  
mod'er ate  
syr'inge  
re ceipt'  
grat'i fy

mag nif'i cent  
dwarf  
se'ries  
ap plause'  
in dulge'

me'di um  
rem'e dy  
sched'ule  
in ter rupt'  
ban'quet

## 13

so'cia ble  
ea'gle  
res'i dent  
col lapse'  
jo'vi al

gra'cious  
prowl  
in'stinct  
whis'tle  
cam'e ra

pe cul'iar  
screech  
bi'cy cle  
ledge  
neg'a tive

par'tridge  
plain'tive  
punc'ture  
mos qui'to  
al'bum

## 6

## 8

## 10

## 11

## 15

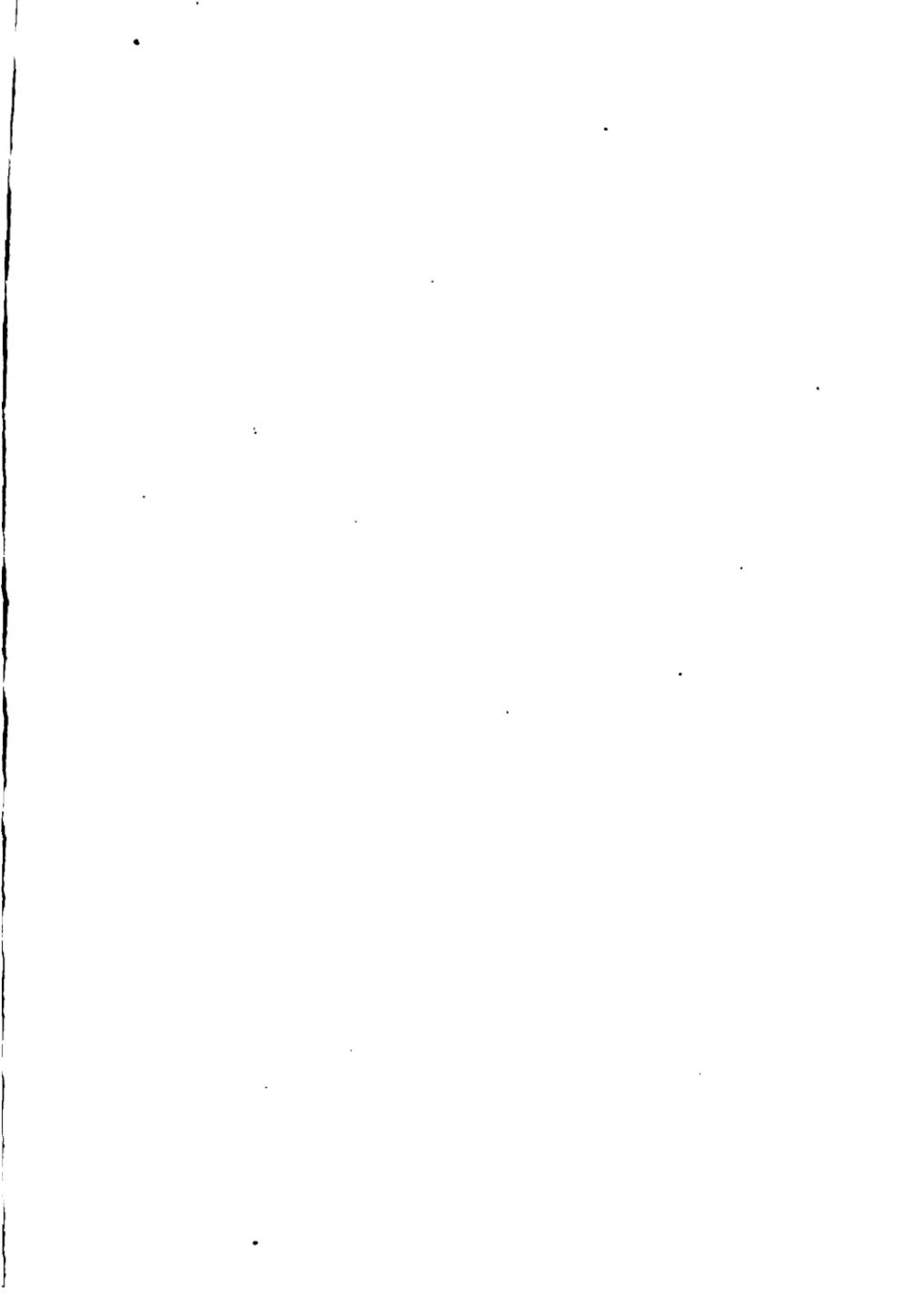
## 16

MONTHS		GEOGRAPHICAL	
Jan.	January	Ala.	Alabama
Feb.	February	Alas.	Alaska
Mar.	March	Ariz.	Arizona
Apr.	April	Ark.	Arkansas
Jun.	June	Cal.	California
Jul.	July	Co.	County
Aug.	August	Col.	Colorado
Sept.	September	Conn.	Connecticut
Oct.	October	D.C.	District of Columbia
Nov.	November	Del.	Delaware
Dec.	December	Eng.	England
DAYS		Fla.	Florida
Sun.	Sunday	Ga.	Georgia
Mon.	Monday	Id.	Idaho.
Tues.	Tuesday	Ill.	Illinois
Wed.	Wednesday	Ind.	Indiana
Thurs.	Thursday	Io.	Iowa
Fri.	Friday	Is. or Isl.	Island
Sat.	Saturday	Kan.	Kansas
TIME		Ky.	Kentucky
A.M.	Before noon	La.	Louisiana
M.	At noon	Lat.	Latitude
P.M.	After noon	L.I.	Long Island
Mo.	month	Mass.	Massachusetts
Mos.	months	Md.	Maryland
		Me.	Maine
		Mex.	Mexico
		Mich.	Michigan

GEOGRAPHICAL		GEOGRAPHICAL	
Minn.	Minnesota	Penn. or Pa.	Pennsylvania
Miss.	Mississippi	Phil. or Phila.	Philadelphia
Mo.	Missouri	P.I.	Philippine Islands
Mont.	Montana	P.Q.	Province Quebec
Mt.	Mountain	P.R.	Porto Rico
Mts.	Mountains	R.I.	Rhode Island
N.	North	R.R.	Railroad
N.A.	North America	S.	South
N.B.	New Brunswick	S.A.	South America
N.C.	North Carolina	S.C.	South Carolina
N.D.	North Dakota	S.D.	South Dakota
N.E.	North East	S.E.	South East
Neb.	Nebraska	S.L.	South Latitude
Nev.	Nevada	S.W.	South West
N.F.	Newfoundland	Tenn.	Tennessee
N.H.	New Hampshire	Ter.	Territory
N.J.	New Jersey	Tex.	Texas
N.L.	North Latitude	Tp.	Township
N.M.	New Mexico	U.C.	Upper Canada
N.O.	New Orleans	U.S.	United States
N.S.	Nova Scotia	Ut.	Utah
N.W.	North West	Va.	Virginia
N.Y.	New York	Vt.	Vermont
N.Z.	New Zealand	Wash.	Washington
O.	Ohio	W.I.	West Indies
Okla.	Oklahoma	Wis.	Wisconsin
Ore.	Oregon	W. Va.	West Virginia
P.E.I.	Prince Edward Island	Wyo.	Wyoming

100

33.4





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